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THE "MUI TSAI" SYSTEM.

TO BE ABOLISHED IN HONGKONG.

Change to be Made Within a Year.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Churchill announced that the Governor of Hongkong had reported that his Government, in consultation with the Society for the protection and abolition of *mui tsai*, would draw up a scheme for the abolition of the system—(Cheers). This would take time. Meanwhile, Mr. Churchill said he directed the issue of a Proclamation stating that the status of *mui tsai*, as existing in China would not be recognised in Hongkong in future. Particularly, no compulsion for girls over twelve to leave their homes would be allowed. The Governor pointed out that this would involve the risk of girls being exposed to the wiles of unscrupulous employers. Mr. Churchill consequently directed that *mui tsai* be warned that until protection could be afforded them, they should not leave their homes except in case of ill-treatment.

Mr. Churchill added that though obviously an old-established custom must not be altered at a moment's notice, the Governor and his party determined to terminate the system at the earliest moment possible, and he had intimated to the Governor that he expected the change to be carried out within a year—(Cheers).

THE IRISH TREATY.

Precautions Taken Against Tension On Frontier.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Churchill admitted serious tension on the Ulster frontier. Apparently the raids on Northern police barracks were organised by local members of the I.R.A., no Free State forces participating. He had telephoned the Provisional Government that there was no danger of raids upon their territory, and had instructed General Macready to assist the Northern Government for defensive purposes. He said that the Northern Government had overwhelming forces at its disposal.

Replying to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Churchill said that the condition in Belfast was lamentable. There were more Catholic casualties than Protestants, but he was convinced the Northern Ministers were determined to restore order.

Upper House Amendments not to be Pressed.

London, March 21.

Fears that the Irish Treaty Bill would be wrecked by amendments on the Committee stage in the House of Lords were removed by a statement from the Marquis of Lansdowne early in the debate.

The Marquis said that if it were a choice between the amendments and the Bill, he would urge abandonment of the amendments.

When the Bill was returned from the Commons, Lord Salisbury, opening the debate, said he and others who had put down amendments did not desire to wreck the Bill, but wished it to pass in a reasonable form.

Viscount Peel, on behalf of the Government, announced most definitely that the Government would not accept the amendments.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who followed, said that the Lords would have done their duty in recording their objections.

CHINESE STUDENT FIRES AT MINISTER.

Sensational Paris Incident.

Paris, March 21.

A Chinese student, Lee Ho-ling, fired four revolver shots last night at a motor-car containing T.S. Chen, the Chinese Minister, and wounding M. Stango, an engineer accompanying the Minister, in the head. The assailant, who immediately surrendered, stated that he fired at the Minister because "he showed little regard for Chinese residents in Paris."

The wife of the Chinese Minister was also in the motor-car returning from a dinner-party at the house of Chinese friends. The car had hardly started when the shots were fired. The Minister stopped the car and ordered the chauffeur to take it back; then, with the Chinese Consul-General, who had also been at the dinner-party, he had the wounded man sent to hospital before proceeding home in another car.

M. Stango was taken home after the bullet had been extracted.

Assailant Found to Have Bolshevik Sympathies

Later.

Photographs of Lenin and Trotsky were discovered among Lee Ho-ling's belongings, also other indications of Bolshevik leanings. Lee Ho-ling was secretary to Mademoiselle Tcheng, who was entertaining the Minister on the occasion of her birthday.

Lee Ho-ling, interrogated by the police, denounced the Minister, whom he declared was responsible for the expulsion of a hundred and fifty destitute Chinese students at Lyons.

M. Stango is a Chinese delegate to the International Transport Conference at Rome. His condition is not serious.

TREATY-KNOCKERS REPROVED.

"Shaking a Bloody Shirt."

Los Angeles, March 21.

In the course of a speech, Mr. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, declared that the opponents of the Pacific Treaty stood accused of "shaking a bloody shirt" to find the hidden meaning of a terrible subversion of American rights in the Treaty. Proceeding, he praised the Treaty as eliminating causes of friction between the nations and permitting America to reduce the tremendous cost of naval armaments while still maintaining complete America's defense in any possible event. He declared, that the opponents of the Treaty were a few who preferred measures of force to measures of goodwill. After outlining the achievements of the Conference, like the settlement of Japan-American points of friction and the adjustment of the major Sino-Japanese differences, Mr. Hoover concluded:—"This is the first precise and substantial contribution in history to the problem of disarmament."

ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Barometer Constituency Remains Republican.

Augusta (Maine), March 21.

The Republican, Mr. John Nelson, has been elected to the Federal House of Representatives, defeating the Democrat, Mr. Ernest McLean, by a majority of over six thousand votes.

The Republican majority in 1920 was 19,257, but owing to bad election.

Maine has always been regarded as a barometer of national politics.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE GENOA CONFERENCE.

Parliament to be Invited to Express Confidence.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, March 21.

While Mr. Lloyd George has been resting in Wales, a controversy has been raging in the London Press on the subject of his intentions in view of the growing evidence of the Conservative Party's dissatisfaction at his leadership.

Assertions that he will shortly resign are confuted by an announcement to-day that the Government will submit a motion in the House of Commons in support of the Genoa Conference early in April, when the Premier will expound the Government's policy on the eve of his departure for Genoa. This regarded as equivalent to asking the Commons for a vote of confidence in the Premier.

The British Delegation.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Chamberlain announced that the Genoa Conference would be held on April 10 as arranged. Mr. Lloyd George, Marquis Curzon, and Sir Robert Horne will represent Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain added that Mr. Lloyd George will return to the House of Commons on April 3, and immediately take the opinion of the House on the Government's policy for Genoa. The Government's motion concerning same would clearly raise the question of confidence, for it would be impossible to ask Mr. Lloyd George to go to Genoa if there were any doubt about his authority.

British Proposal Respecting Russian Debts.

London, March 21.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the Allied experts, who are deliberating upon the Genoa programme in London, yesterday considered a British proposal that the existing Russian debts be paid by a new series of bonds to be issued by the Soviet Government not bearing interest for the first five years. It is stated that there is every reason to believe that the plan will meet with acceptance from Russia.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING?

Denials All Round.

Washington, March 21.

Denials all round have been made in respect of the alleged statement of New York lawyer, who, on the authority of Senator Borah in the Senate, is supposed to have said that all the American delegates at the Washington Conference told him that an Anglo-American understanding existed in the event of any conflict under the four Power Treaty.

Beside repudiations by Mr. Hughes, Senator Lodge, and Senator Underwood, the lawyer himself now declares that he never made the attributed statement. The charge is furthermore emphatically denied by President Harding, who characterises it as outrageous and declares it inconceivable that the United States should invite Japan to the Conference and then be perfidious enough to turn round and make a secret antagonistic agreement.

INDIA'S COTTON TARIFF.

Proposed Increase in Excise Duty Rejected.

Delhi, March 21.

The Legislative Assembly has rejected the proposed increase in the cotton excise duty by 55 votes to 38, thus rendering still more unpalatable to Lancashire the rise in import duties from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Further Defeat of Budget's Cotton Proposals.

Later.

Subsequent to rejecting the proposal by 55 votes to 38 to increase the cotton excise duty, the Assembly, by 68 votes to 30, declined to adopt a companion proposal to raise the existing cotton import duty from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent.

This double defeat of the Government's plans means a loss of 341 lakhs on the Budget proposals relating to cotton alone.

THE FOUR-POWER TREATY.

Sir Auckland Geddes' Denial.

New York, March 21.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech, categorically denied the statement attributed to him by Senator Robinson mentioned in a cable yesterday.

[The previous cable stated: The Senate has been stirred by the charge made by Senator Robinson in the course of debate that Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech at Los Angeles, declared that imminent war on the Pacific had been arrested by the Four Power Treaty. Senator Robinson declared that if Sir Auckland Geddes was correct the United States should arm to the teeth rather than disarm. He challenged Senator Lodge to say if the statement was correct but Senator Lodge remained silent.]

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Some Interesting Figures.

London, March 21.

Goods to the value of £2,800,000 were imported from Russia, including Siberia, to Britain during the eleven months of the operation of the Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement. Mr. Mitchell Thompson is thus informing the House of Commons added that there was nothing to indicate what portions thereof originated from the Baltic States or non-Russian countries. £2,500,000 worth of United Kingdom produce and manufactures and £1,300,000 worth of foreign and colonial re-exports from the United Kingdom were concurrently consigned to Russia excluding British exports via foreign countries.

BRITISHERS IN CHINA.

Statement in Parliament.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Le Strange Malone, Mr. Hemswoth said the number of British officials paid by the British Government on Foreign Office vote (Diplomatic, Consular and Commercial Diplomatic Services) and employed in China was 106. No British officials on the Foreign Office active service list were employed in the services of the Chinese Government or paid by that Government. A number of British subjects were employed and paid by the Chinese Government in the Customs, S.S.I.D. and other Departments, but the details were not available.

SHIPBUILDING BONUS DISPUTE.

London, March 21.

The shipbuilding bonus cut dispute has further developed, owing to the employers deciding to put into operation their latest offer, namely, a reduction of 10/6 weekly on March 22 and an additional 6/- on April 7.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Prof. Danenberg's Pupils' Concert.

MORE ROBBERS.

Yaumati and Hongkong Incidents.

The eighth of the piano forte recitals given by Professor Danenberg's pupils, which have become quite an annual feature in the music world of this Colony, was held in the City Hall yesterday evening. The St. Andrew's Hall, in which the recital took place, was well-filled with a large and appreciative audience who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the whole twenty items.

The programme presented consisted of selections from well-known composers—Bach, Schumann, Grieg, Chopin, Liszt, Tschaikowsky and others, and the pianists ranged from tiny tots who could not reach the pedals to pupils of mature years with several years' training. Taking the programme through, some quite good musical talent was shown. Some of the more advanced pupils put that sympathy and feeling into their playing which denotes a musician. The interpretations of many of the pieces were splendid and the whole twenty items were furnished in a way to reflect great credit on Professor Danenberg's efficient training. Some of the pupils appeared a trifle nervous and it is probable that their best did not come out but as perhaps it was to many only their first or second appearance in public, that was to be expected. Some of the older pupils have made a great deal of progress during the past year and many of the younger ones show much promise and in time should be good pianists.

The pupils took part were the Misses Elfrida Ormond, Laura Patton, Thelma May, Rose Kwok, Caroline Braya, Marie Machado Alves, Daisy Mitchell, Elsa Alves, Lolly Carvalho, Esme Cornell, Marie Rosario, Sylvia Remedios, Marie Senna Fernandes, Cissy Castro Alves, Winifred Robinson, Alida Leon, Lillian Chenslly, Esther Savard Remedios and Elsa Bell and Master George Bond.

COMMISSIONS REGARDING CHINA.

Appointing of British Delegates.

London, March 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Walter de Frece, Mr. Hemswoth said the Commission to revise the Chinese tariff would meet in Shanghai at the earliest possible moment. The Government had appointed Mr. H. H. Fox, Commercial Counsellor at the Legation in Peking, the representative to British Government on the Commission, which would be summoned as soon as the other Powers concerned had appointed delegates. The Government was considering the appointment of technical advisers to assist Sir Beily Alston, British delegate to the Commission on the question of the abolition of Ikin and the sortax on dutiable imports, which would meet in China, the date and place to be designated by the Chinese Government. The Government was also considering the appointment of a delegate to the Extraterritoriality Commission.

TO SUPPRESS LAWLESSNESS.

An Ulster Bill.

London, March 21.

With the object of suppressing prevalent lawlessness, the Ulster House of Commons has passed the second reading of a Bill conferring on local civil authorities drastic powers, including flogging for possession of bombs and firearms and for robbery with violence.

Some of the members complained that the Bill was insufficiently drastic and urged liability to capital punishment for possession of bombs.

INTIMIDATION OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS IN INDIA.

Several Arrests.

Peshawar, March 21.

In consequence of violent intimidation of Government servants and supporters on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit and the subsequent mobbing of the income-tax staff, several arrests have been made with a view to ending the lawlessness.

A demonstration followed. The mob stoned the police, who were compelled to make a baton charge. The city is now quiet.

GERMAN MEDICO TO ATTEND LENIN.

Old Wound Becomes Worse.

Berlin, March 21.

In connection with the departure for Moscow of Prof. Klemperer, the well-known specialist in internal diseases, to attend Lenin, a local Russian newspaper states that Lenin has been ill at intervals for a long time, partly the result of a wound inflicted by a would-be assassin, which has recently become much worse.

U.S. MINERS' STRIKE.

Indianapolis, March 21.

The bituminous miners will be called out on April 1st in consequence of a dispute regarding readjustment of wages. Six hundred thousand men are affected.

HIS MAJESTY'S INDISPOSITION.

London, March 21.

The King has a slight cold. Engagements are temporarily cancelled.

MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

Retiring from Public Life.

Confirmation of the report, first publicly voiced at yesterday's meeting of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, that the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak has decided to retire from the Legislative Council was obtained in an interview which the senior Chinese unofficial member gave to a number of pressmen at his offices this morning.

The news will be received with deep regret by all members of the community, Chinese and English alike, as it will mean the severance of Mr. Lau

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OTHERS take your photos, but when fell upon members of his profession. If he had not been assigned the defence by Mr. Beaton, this being a case of murder, the Chief Justice would have assigned either him or some other advocate to plead.

His Lordship entirely subscribed to those remarks. He was surprised that anybody could be found to criticise the action of a learned counsel, and extremely regretted that anybody could make the slightest comment on the conduct of a learned counsel, who was doing his duty by doing all he could in the interest of his client.

Mr. Jenkins, proceeding, asked the Jury to eliminate the stroke from their thoughts, eliminate that Jack A. Tai was suspected to threaten up his life, eliminate from their minds the things which were discussed, and confine themselves to what they had heard sworn to in the witness box.

Defence Mistaken Identity.

The defence, Counsel concluded, was one of mistaken identity and the case for the Crown practically stood or fell upon the evidence of Capt. Morgan. Counsel had no grudge, ill-feeling, or animosity towards Capt. Morgan, but making himself the mouthpiece of the prisoner, it was Counsel's duty to criticise as harshly and fairly as possible would be able to address them in his own tongue. For a man of his age, Capt. Morgan's pluck was deserving of the

highest praise and his honesty of purpose was not doubted in the slightest degree. The defence was purely and simply that he had mistaken his man. His Lordship would tell them that cases of mistaken identity were not unheard of in the Courts but were very common.

Counsel then proceeded to go into the evidence. Capt. Morgan said that the man who was arrested was the man who was standing behind Jack A. Tai's rickshaw, at about six or eight feet distance just after the shot was fired; and that he chased him through the whole of Wardley Street from the Praya. Capt. Morgan could not identify the man's face, said Counsel; neither could he identify the man by his clothes. All that he knew was that he chased a man dressed in dark clothes and that he chased him for a mile.

Contradictory Evidence. Mr. Jenkins said he thought the jury would note that Capt. Morgan had been driven—he did not say unwillingly—into the admission that he lost sight of this man on more than one occasion during the chase. As he had pointed out to the jury at the inspection that morning, the temporary pillars erected in connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales entirely blotted out the view of Wardley Street at one point, so that Capt. Morgan must have lost sight of the man he was chasing immediately the latter left the pavement.

He was not going to press too heavily in criticism of the Crown evidence until the jury had heard the whole of the evidence; but he put it to them that even at that stage of the case, when the Crown had adduced all the evidence they could do as to the identity of this man, it was impossible for the jury to leave the box that evening with any certain degree of conviction that the man Morgan said he chased was the man now standing in the dock. The hesitation, the uncertainty, which Capt. Morgan showed in respect to more than one particular marked him down as a man who suddenly aroused from brown study and contemplation of race results, was not the person whose observation of what was happening about him with great rapidity was sufficient to carry with it any certainty as to the identity of the man whom he said he was chasing.

The Lawyer's Job.

Referring to the position of lawyers who defended a man of this kind and had been freely and harshly condemned for associating himself with this man, Counsel knew that he would have the support of His Lordship and the learned Attorney General that any man could think for a moment that the holding of any view of that kind was subservient to justice as practised in British Courts. Any man charged with a crime was entitled to be defended and Counsel was there in the performance of the duty given him which fell upon members of his profession. If he had not been assigned the defence by Mr. Beaton, this being a case of murder, the Chief Justice would have assigned either him or some other advocate to plead.

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I'm telling you

They Satisfy

—and the blend
can't be copied



the right and some to the left of Queen's Statue. That they were there joined, at Queen's Statue, by the prisoner, the man in the dock, who was standing at that time near the large pillar which is one of the two which cut off Chater Road from Queen's Statue. That he had been standing there for some time will be established by a mason working upon that pillar who heard the shot, saw this man join in the running crowd and pass around the Queen's statue.

on the pavement, went up Wardley Street.

Prisoner's Evidence.

The prisoner was the first witness called for the defense. He deposed: I am a ship's cook and cooie. My last ship was the Kwangchow. I left her when she stopped—when the strike began. When the strike broke out, I stayed in a club, the Hongkong and Wuchow Navigation Club—a club for seamen running between these ports. I was there between ten and twenty days, after which I went home to Chan-chen. I stayed there from 2nd to 22nd February, when I went to Canton, for one night, returning to Hongkong by train on the morning of the 23rd. I slept at the club. I came down to get something to do. I expected to get a job at the Naval Yard. I knew a man named Ah Chung, a cooie there. He asked me to wait for him somewhere about there, as I would not be allowed into the yard. He would meet me at noon. On that day, 24th February, I went to Stanley Street, after 10 a.m., to have my rice. Then I went to the Praya, via the Central Market, and then along the Praya in the direction of the Naval Yard. I don't know Hongkong very well. When I reached where a new pier is being made I turned in towards Queen's Statue. I had never seen the Queen's Statue before. Near the statue I was watching people plastering up pillars. Then I heard a bang, like a fire-cracker. I was standing on the right side of the statue, with my back to the seafloor. I saw men running "like flying" up the street towards the hill. They passed me. I turned towards the harbour and saw seven or eight men coming, running. I did not hear any cry, but when the men reached the statue they divided, some going round by the right and some by the left. As so many were running, I ran, following the three or four who came by my side. Some were on the middle of the road and some at the side. The

two men whom I saw first, running fast, went on the pavement. They ran straight up and disappeared. I ran along the pavement. There was not much room on the middle of the road, because of the pillars and the people running, so I took to the pavement. The two men were about 40 feet in front of me. I could still see them running, but only for a little while. They disappeared when they reached the tramline. They went to the right, towards Central.

Thought All were Running.

I saw several men following me. I thought they were running just as I was. I did not notice any foreigners. After I passed the tramline I ran up a narrow street, where a man in European clothing pressed me down. There were two or three Chinese running behind me when I entered the narrow street. I got some sand in my eyes and I couldn't see well. Two of the men, who were running in the same direction with me, turned towards Central and one towards Wan-chai. I was wearing dark clothes. I had no revolver.

Prisoner divested himself of his long coat, revealing a black coat. Prisoner's face was also inspected by the jury, at Mr. Jenkins' request, to mark his usually open mouth and protruding teeth. Mr. Jenkins said it was not the ordinary Chinese coat. At Mr. Jenkins' request, the revolver in the case was put into prisoner's coat pocket. It reached almost to the rim. Prisoner said he had black trousers on; they had no pocket. Mr. Jenkins: Did you shoot anybody with the revolver or any revolver that day?

Prisoner: I did not.

The Chief Justice: How old are you?

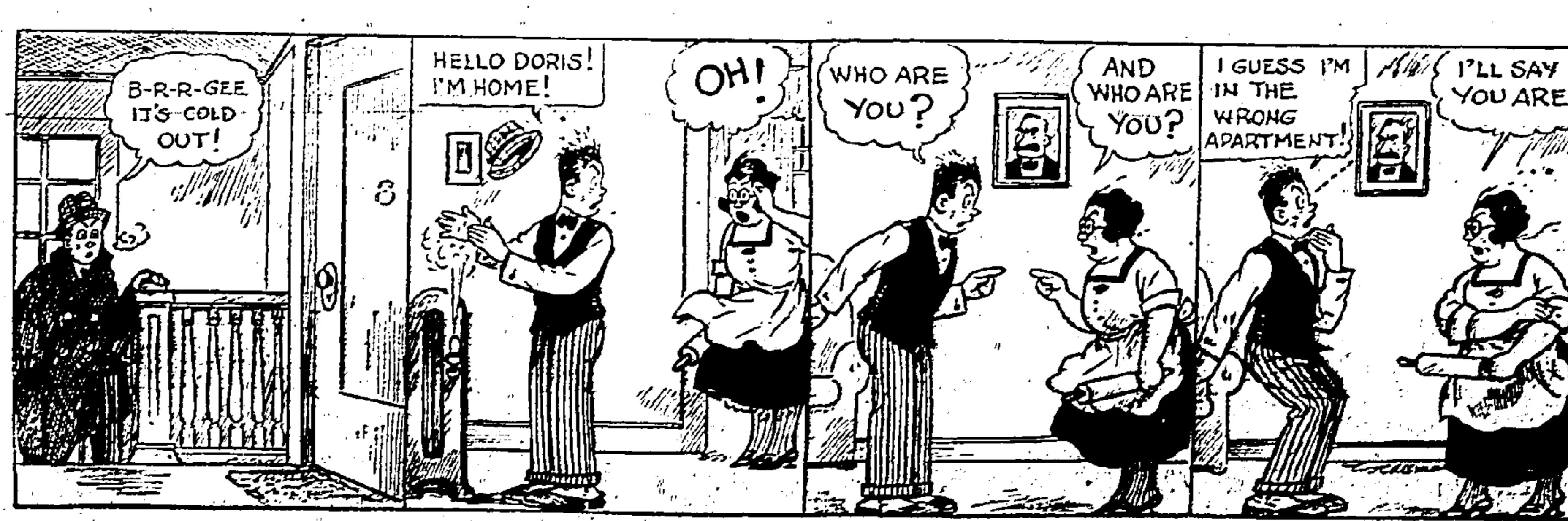
Prisoner: I am 24 years old.

The hearing was adjourned until to-day.

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JAPAN'S SPECIE. The total specie in possession of the Japanese Government at home and abroad aggregated Y.2,000,000,000 in round figures on Feb. 15th, which indicates a decrease of 17 million yen since the end of last month.

NOTICE.



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STOCKS OF MACHINE TOOLS CARRIED.
INSPECTION INVITED.**CHINESE CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.****Rumoured Resignation of
Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-Pak.**

A meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Li Po-kwai, Vice-Chairman, presiding in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Chairman. There was a good attendance.

The Chairman announced receipt of a letter from the Government advising that the Government had transmitted, at their expense, a telegram from the Chamber to the family of the late Sir Henry May, a former Governor of Hongkong, expressing the profound sympathy of the Chamber with Lady May in her sad bereavement.

Mr. Li Po-kwai said that rumours had been afloat recently that his tenure of office having expired, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, senior Chinese representative on the Legislative Council, had tendered his resignation. He need not expatiate on the public spirit of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the excellent work which he had done both as Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and Chinese representative on the Legislative Council. Many were the organisations that had requested the Chamber to induce Mr. Lau Chu-pak to continue in office.

Mr. Hung Kam-chuen said that there were not many Chinese in the Colony with the experience in commercial and other matters of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, whose resignation from the Legislative Council, if true, would certainly evoke the greatest regret among the Chinese community. The present thriving condition of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce was, in a great measure, due to the unflagging interest of Mr. Lau Chu-pak who was their Chairman. Mr. Hung suggested that the Chamber send a letter to the Government recommending the retention of Mr. Lau Chu-pak and that another letter be sent to Mr. Lau urging him to continue the good service which he had done for the Chinese residents as their representative on the Council. The suggestion was accepted.

Imports and Exports.

The report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Chinese Chamber to examine and report on the draft Order in Council and the Bill to provide for the registration of imports and exports was read to the meeting by the Chairman. With reference to the draft Order in Council, paragraph 1 (1), the Sub-Committee suggested that a bona fide traveller leaving the Colony be allowed to take with him Hongkong silver subsidiary coins up to \$50 instead of \$30, as very often people leaving the Colony for the interior of China took with them Hongkong subsidiary coins considerably over the latter amount. The Sub-Committee considered the limit of \$50 to be reasonable.

With regard to the proviso to this paragraph which exempted Chinese dollars, silver bullion and silver dollars passing through the waters of the Colony, i.e. without landing or transhipment, the Sub-Committee suggested that the proviso also apply to such articles transhipped in the harbour without landing—transferred direct from one ship to another.

The Sub-Committee, in their report, requested the Government that Section 3 (2) in the draft Ordinance be made more definite about the importation or exportation otherwise than sea or rail. For instance, was it to apply to articles that crossed the border at Shum Chun by means other than the railway?

The report was approved.

West Point Water Supply.

A letter had been received from Chinese living in West Point stating that the Government had restricted the water supply in that

district to two hours a day. The Chairman said he had investigated the complaint and ascertained that the restriction had been caused by repairs to the pipes and mains. The curtailment of supply was but temporary and was necessary to expedite the work. There was no fear of restriction as there was abundant water in the reservoirs.

A Detained Steamer.

In connection with the recent detention by the Chinese authorities of the Chinese steamer Ning-chow for alleged smuggling several Chinese firms, the Chairman said, had written to the Chamber, asking them to apply for the return of their cargo on the Ning-chow. The Chamber had acceded to their request.

Illicit Opium Smoking.

Mention was made by Mr. Po-kwai of the new law which regarded any place in which two persons were found smoking opium as illegal. The Chairman said that

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.**THE PRINCE AT COLOMBO.**

Colombo, March 21. Colombo gave the Prince of Wales a magnificent reception this morning. H.M.S. Renown arrived in harbour just before sunrise, being berthed, amid a large surrounding fleet of shipping dressed in rainbow fashion, to salutes of the flagship Southampton and the French cruiser Belatrix. The shining city looked vivid in the fresh morning air and hummed with Egyptian echoes of teeming life ashore. At nine o'clock Admiral Clinton Baker came aboard followed ten minutes later by the Governor, who rowed out in a most picturesque barge. At ten the Prince of Wales left the Renown in his blue and silver pinnace which steamed through a line of gaily decorated harbour lighters moored stem to stern and crowded with cheering coolies.

His Royal Highness landed at the lower jetty which was transformed into a vast carpeted bower by lavish decorations. After inspecting a Naval Guard of Honour and a Company of the Ceylon Light Infantry, the Prince proceeded to a dais where he received addresses from the Legislative Council, Colombo Municipal Council, Chief Headman's Union, Chamber of Commerce, Low Country Products Association and the European Association of Ceylon. The Prince of Wales replied briefly and collectively. He referred to the visit of King Edward in 1875 to lay the first stone of the great breakwater and Colombo's intimate association with the Navy. He paid a special tribute to the devoted loyalty of the island.

A procession was then formed, the Prince motoring through and around Colombo, passing between more than seven miles of most enthusiastic crowds ranged in orderly array. Being a general gala day for the entire island the people had flocked in shoals from afar to see the Prince. A striking feature of the numerous assembly was the healthy looking school children waving flags, cheering and clapping with a tremendous zest. The route was lined by police auxiliaries, Scouts, Guides and Lascarine Guards who were simply, but most effectively, decorated. Of course nature bountiful in tropical foliage provided gorgeous setting with frequent glimpses of the violet ocean between the clustering palm groves. Still the Cingalese made a fine display, pandals, arches, pylons, streamers and flags all blending into a riotous bas-relief of colour against their gaudy costumes. The Chalmers Granary had been transformed into a long wide colonnade of green and red splendour with wicker shamans wherein sat the principal Indian families associated with the rice industry. One loyal enthusiast had brought five elephants down to his compound, a sight seldom seen in Colombo, and whilst these animals saluted the Prince with their trunks, the party showered him with confetti and flowers. The Prince's progress was one sustained roar of greeting, punctuated by the singing of school children. Again and again the Royal car was obliged to stop to enable the Prince of Wales to receive bouquets. The reception from the start to the finish was one magnificent furore of loyal welcome.

Colombo, crowded to suffocation, is keeping holiday in a most joyous spirit. Nothing like to-day's scenes have yet been witnessed during the present tour, even the enthusiasm of Burma being eclipsed. At the end of the ceremonial drive, the Prince alighted at Queen's House, where he is staying. In the afternoon he attended a garden party in the beautiful grounds surrounding the house and a dinner party given by the Governor in the evening. Colombo was gorgeously illuminated, the ships in harbour contributing to the great blaze and splendour of the scene.

THE RAND REVOLUTION.

Capetown, March 21. Premier Smuts declared that the gravity of the situation last week had not been sufficiently recognised. There was no doubt the revolutionaries wanted soviet republic and expected assistance from the country. The Premier feared greatly that before the burghers could come revolutionary control would be established in Johannesburg dealing out executions and creating a blood bath with slaughter comparable to the French Revolution. Thanks to the promptness of the country's response to the Government appeal the situation was changed. Johannesburg was now almost normal.

In addition to paying a tribute to the burghers, police and Durban Light Infantry, the last named composed mostly of mere school boys, Premier Smuts praised the composure of the natives. The fear obsessed the Premier, owing to the wanton shooting of natives, that a wild native outbreak might result, which the Government would have to quell, but the natives had kept their heads. The Government had decided to try the criminals by ordinary law and had adhered to its decision to appoint an Industrial Commission, on which neither side would be represented thus securing impartiality.

BALTIC STATES CONFERENCE.

Riga, March 21. The Soviets have called a conference of Baltic States in Riga, while the delegates are en route to Genoa to discuss the joint programme for the Genoa Conference. It is reported from Reval that the Soviet representatives state it has been decided to establish a Socialist Republic at Yakutsk.

SECRET WIRELESS.

Berlin, March 21. The police have discovered a wireless installation, copies of secret codes and other documents in the house of a Communist leader. The latter has disappeared, but a member of the Municipal Council has been arrested.

the law had been the subject of a deal of argument on the Council by the Chinese members. The new legislation did not apply to people consuming Government opium, but only to smokers of illicit opium.

General Business. The Chairman said that a telegram had been received from Cantonese residents in Hankow during the strike, urging the Chamber to accelerate a settlement of the trouble so as to ensure the maintenance of their food supply. The Chamber had sent telegrams to Hankow and other places which had dispatched similar communications, informing them of

the settlement and thanking them for their kind exhortations.

Other business included an application by Mr. R. H. Kotewall to relinquish his post as Executive of the Chamber in charge of the English side, for six months.

The application was granted and Mr. Chow Tsui-nin was appointed to act in Mr. Kotewall's place. At the conclusion of the meeting the Chairman expressed regret at the recent death of Mr. Tong Lai-chuen, a member of the Committee. A telegram had been received from Peking thanking Mr. Tong Lai-chuen for a donation of \$5,000 towards the relief fund in the North.

SPORTS DEPT.

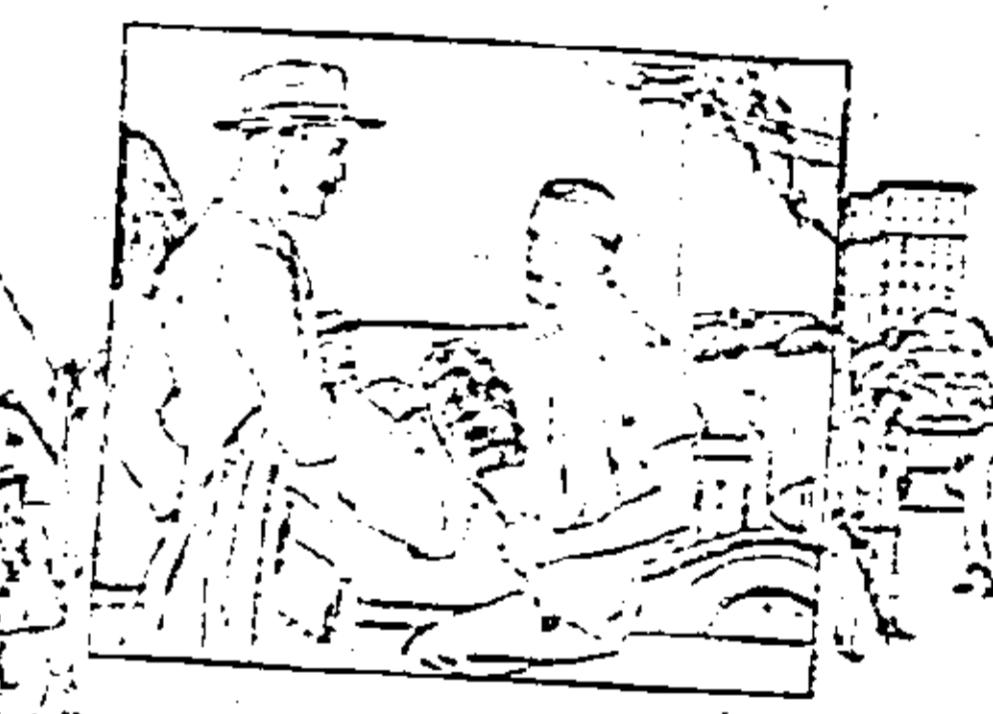
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CHINESE NEWS.

A Peking telegram states that in reply to a telegraphic query from the President regarding the proposed appointment of Peo Kwei-ching as Premier, Wu Fu-fo says his only demands are the dismissal of Liang Shih-yi, Yip Kuang-chuk and Chang Wu, and the cancellation of the loan secured on the salt revenues.

According to a Shanghai telegram, a rumour prevails there that Mok Wing-sun, the former Tuchun of Canton, has arrived at Ping-Wong and taken over the post of Commander-in-Chief of Sun Hung-wing's forces. Preparations are being made for an attack on Kwangtung.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1922.

THE BOLSHEVIKS AND GENOA.

Recent cables have made it clear that there is every prospect of Bolshevik representatives attending the Genoa Conference. One would have expected them, in view of the plight of their country, to be humble and unassuming in men, but, judging from recent statements made by Trotsky and Chicherin, they will go to the conference in anything but a contrite or penitent mood. Trotsky says: "We will go to Genoa if we are invited, but if a trial of strength on the battlefield is wanted, the Red Army will do its duty." That bellicose attitude is re-echoed by Chicherin, who indulges in a protest against other countries pre-arranging cut-and-dried policies. These declarations, taken together with Trotsky's references to "the capitalist organisers of the Genoa Conference," reveal the Bolshevik leaders to be in a somewhat angry and rather offensive frame of mind.

It will be illuminating to see what manner of reception the Bolsheviks will receive when they meet the representatives of civilised Europe round the conference table. In point of fact, they will be appearing to ask help. Of that we may be sure. And they will be there as representatives of a land which by their theories has been dragged back into semi-barbarism. Presumably, they will want capital, despite the fact that that is the pet devil of Communism. And the probability is that these Bolsheviks will be called upon to explain a deal regarding their activities in other lands. For it must not be forgotten that for four years the Moscow Third International has been seeking to stir up revolutionary movements and to institute the "rule of the proletariat" in England, France, Germany and Italy. We hope the Allied delegates will seek a little enlightenment on this issue.

Before the Allies can consent to full intercourse with Russia, these Bolshevik leaders will have to give some guarantee that private property will be respected and life made safe. And there will also need to be some understanding with regard to Russian debts, old and new. It will have to be shown that Russia is capable of being revived and that if help is rendered her, no obstacles will be placed in the way of those essaying the task. As one writer recently expressed it, if it cannot be shown that Russia can be revived and made safe, then these Bolshevik emissaries may as well get back to Moscow, revert to straight Communism and finish up the job of making Russia a wolf-hunted waste. If they want to be listened to, they will need to produce something more tangible and practical than visionary Bolshevik dreams.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Letter "R."

A few weeks ago Prof. H. E. Palmer, who is about to visit Japan, delivered a lecture in London in the course of which he stated that the Japanese experience a difficulty in articulating the letter "r." The remark was somewhat surprising, seeing that the "r" sound is fairly common among them. Picking up a Kobe paper the following caught our eyes at a glance: Naturs, Burin Yoko, Rakuyo-maru, Arasura. If Prof. Palmer had attributed the weakness in "r" to the Chinese, who do not use the sound, he would have been in nearer accord with fact. Everybody has heard coolie inviting a likely passenger to travel in his "licksha".

A correspondent writing in a Home paper makes this suggestion that the professor confused the two races. Educated Chinese, of course, speedily acquire the sound and pronounce it perfectly. The correspondent referred to adds that during his residence in the Land of the Rising Sun he found the difficulty of the inhabitants there to be with "l": in rendering his Christian name of Wilfred they substituted "r". Thus the two Mongolian races directly reverse each other's vocal procedure.

Curiosities in Wills.

Wealthy testators have a tendency to economy in stationery. It is found that the late Mr. Kennedy Jones, who was associated for a number of years with Lord Northcliffe, disposed of his fortune in a document of 97 words pencilled on a piece of scribbling-paper. We had an impression that a will not written in ink was void, or at least voidable. Mr. Kennedy Jones, it may be remarked, signed in ink.

There was, in fact, some difficulty in obtaining "grant" of probate, but this was because of the clause being incomplete. Earl Halsbury, it appears, was similarly frugal of stationery. He made three wills at different times, one being written on a half sheet of newspaper. The last one, prepared by Earl Halsbury himself, seventeen years Lord Chancellor, was so faulty that in this case also there was some delay before it could be admitted to probate. Probably the most astonishing case on record is that of Lord St. Helier, who was president of the Probate Division for many years, yet left a will which transgressed elementary rules.

German Taxpayers.

A communication from the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* is of interest to nationals of the Allied countries in connection with the discussion regarding Germany's ability to meet reparation claims. The correspondent states that an extraordinary feud is proceeding between the millionaire taxpayers (or non-taxpayers) of the Vogelndale-making region and the tax collectors. A tax estimation commission recently took steps to ascertain the income of the wealthiest residents and demands were sent out. In response the collectors have received intimidatory letters, some being threatened with death. Books were examined in 64 cases, and it was found that income to the extent of seven million marks had been concealed. A firm employing 150 workers declared its profits at M.300,000, which was about one-tenth of the true amount, and worse instances have come to light, more than one large manufacturer having the assurance to return his income at about that of a crossing-sweeper. Most of these people were found to be keeping two sets of books. Notice to appear in court has been served upon a number of the evaders.

Disclosures like this should be remembered when considering the reparations problem.

CANTON SENSATION.

Attempt to Assassinate Chan King-ming.

Our Canton correspondent says it is reported that a would-be assassin has been caught at night in the headquarters of the Civil Governor, Chan King-ming, with a revolver and a sword in his possession. The intruder had passed in his possession and he attempted to see the Civil Governor, but was arrested by the guard, on suspicion.

The man is said to have confessed that he was sent by a certain person to assassinate the Civil Governor, and it is reported that he was shot on the night of his confession.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MILL WILL NEVER GRIND WITH THE WATER THAT IS PAST.

"Round the Town," by "Gadabout," is held over until to-morrow.

A coolie was injured in the face by a flying piece of rock during blasting operations at Shapukwan yesterday. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of plague (both Chinese) and two occurrences of small-pox (one Indian and one Chinese), one of which was fatal.

In the early hours of this morning a highway robbery took place at Causeway Bay near the Polo ground. A ricksha coolie was stopped at this point by two men, and, after being subjected to some measure of violence, was robbed of his day's earnings, which amounted to a dollar and forty cents.

All the Catholics of Hongkong are cordially invited to attend the Mission which will be given by a Maryknoll Father in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. The Mission will begin on Monday, March 27, and will end on Passion Sunday, April 2d, 1922. A sermon will be delivered every day. The sermon will commence each day at 6 p.m.—Advt.

The Coronet Theatre shows Mary Pickford in her great First National comedy "The Hoodlum" for the last time this evening. To-morrow it will screen Marshall Neilan's sensational news-paper drama "Go and Get It." The Kowloon Theatre presents Mary Minter in "Jeney, Be Good" for the last time this evening. To-morrow it will screen "The Hoodlum."

One of the most popular officers on the China Station is proceeding home in the person of Surgeon-Commander A. H. Joy. Surgeon-Commander Joy first came to China in 1911 and served on the station until 1913, and at the conclusion of the war he was again posted to China, first on H. M. S. Kinsha and later on the Bae. He has now completed his two years' service out here.

The Canton Municipality has been instructed by the government that a detailed report concerning the names, localities, memberships of the different guilds or associations which are registering in the Municipal Office, should be submitted to the government for investigation. Hereafter all new registered guilds or associations should also be reported to the government every month.

The proprietors of the different Canton-Hongkong steamers have recently announced that the usual scale of passage fare of their steamers will be hereafter changed. An increase of 30 cent will be added to the usual rate of 1st class passage fare; 20 cent's increase will be made to the 2nd class, and 10 cents to the third class. The usual rates of freight will also be increased 10 per cent.—Canton Times.

A splendid drama in five parts, "The Double Standard," in which Roy Stewart and Joseph Gould take the leading roles, will be screened at the Hongkong Theatre matinee and 9.15 p.m. performances to-day. After the interval, new scenes from the *S. S. Magazine* and *Universal* comedies will be shown. The 12th. and 13th. episodes of "The Woman in the Web" will be screened at 7.15 p.m.

PROPOSED PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION.

Desirous of being represented by a body similar to the China Association or the Japanese National Corporation, a movement is at present on foot among the local Portuguese community for the formation of a society to be known as the *Liga Portuguesa* ou *do Extremo-Oriente*. Meetings on the subject have been held at the Club Lusitano, at which the feeling found expression that it was time such an institution came into existence which would be able to make representations to the Home Government on all matters concerning Portuguese rights and customs in the Far East. The community is now being circulated regarding the matter, and ladies are invited to join. A public meeting will be convened at an early date to consider the whole subject.

PRAYA MURDER.

Fresh Evidence Called.

AN UNUSUAL OCCURRENCE

Something rather unusual has happened in connection with the Praya murder trial. This morning about ten o'clock a gentleman from one of the offices in Queen's Building visited the Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) who is conducting the case for the Crown, and made a statement with regard to the facts of the case.

When the Court re-opened at half-past ten this morning the Attorney General explained this to the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees Davies) and asked for leave to call this additional evidence. This gentleman told him what he saw, said Mr. Kemp. He had had the statement taken and he had informed his learned friend (Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who appeared for the defence). There were two other persons employed in the same firm on the same verandah, said Mr. Kemp. He had seen one and he did not think he could add materially to the evidence. He had told Mr. Jenkin what he had said. The other man Mr. Kemp had not yet seen.

Mr. Jenkin said he received this information only a few moments before and in the short time at his disposal he asked Mr. Potter to look at the position. So far as they could find, an application by the Crown to deduce further evidence after the defence had been opened and the prisoner put into the box and examination in chief concluded—no such case could be found in the books nor in the course of their practice had they heard of such a case.

His Lordship thought the usual time to tender fresh evidence was before the commission. Mr. Jenkin said yes; that was so at Home. Here fresh evidence was served in the course of the trial. He (Counsel) had had fresh evidence in the course of this trial—of course, it was during the currency of the Crown's case and not after the conclusion.

His Lordship pointed out that the whole object in requiring notice with regard to new evidence was to give prisoner and his counsel opportunity to meet it and if possible to answer it.

Mr. Jenkin submitted that if the application was granted the Crown could call evidence after he had called all for the defence. It might involve an interminable trial.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Jenkin's objection could be met if he were given an opportunity of considering the evidence by an adjournment.

Mr. Jenkin replied that the evidence, as indicated to him, was of such a nature that he could cross-examine at once because it was similar to that already tendered. His objection was on the principle that it was contrary to the established practice of criminal courts.

His Lordship said, of course, the Court was naturally anxious that the Jury should have every possible piece of evidence before them in the Crown's interest or in the interest of the prisoner.

The only point was whether he could justify it. According to His Lordship's experience it had not been communicated with the police.

Mr. Jenkin—One of the gentlemen on the Jury is in the same office as you. He did not know he was going to be summoned as a juror. Did you discuss the occurrence with him?

Witness replied that he mentioned the matter this morning.

Who was the other gentleman on the verandah?—Mr. Bristow.

He was there before you were?—Yes.

He was in the same office?—Yes.

Was he a party to this discussion with Mr. Sinclair?

Witness replied that it was not a discussion. It was to the effect that witness had certain information and he considered it his duty to report the fact to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Jenkin—The details of the information you did not discuss?—No.

There was a lady in your office named Mrs. Evans?—Yes.

Was she on the verandah with you?—Yes.

The Attorney-General—Mr. Sinclair is head of Messrs. Reiss & Co. in Hongkong?—Yes.

His Lordship—What was the nature of your conversation?—I went in to see him, and told him I was thinking of going to see the Attorney-General with regard to the trial meanwhile proceeding in the usual way and the validity of any conviction being contingent on the Full Court's

decision with regard to the point of law.

His Lordship thought it a point which might properly engage the attention of the Full Court and he proposed to adopt a course which was a very common one here. He would ask his learned brother to attend in chambers. He had great doubts about the point himself.

Mr. Kemp submitted that the whole question of admitting fresh evidence not on the depositions was one of prejudice to the prisoner. Mr. Jenkin could open again, put prisoner in the box again and examine in chief or he could have an adjournment if he liked.

Mr. Jenkin said in view of the statement a public officer of the standing of the Attorney-General the Jury would think the evidence was of import and it not admitted might affect their minds unconsciously. Counsel suggested that His Lordship should consider the admission of this evidence subject to section 68 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

His Lordship intimated that he would confer with his brother Judge at once and was informing the Jury that the Court would be adjourned when Mr. Jenkin interposed.

Mr. Jenkin withdrew his objection. He would rather have it out and see what it came to. Counsel felt that although he considered the evidence inadmissible the right thing was to hear what it really was.

His Lordship—I fully appreciate your decision under the circumstances. You do not object?

Mr. Jenkin—No.

The new witness was then called.

Mr. D. Larkins, Assistant in Messrs. Reiss & Co.'s Queen's Building, top floor, said his offices faced Statue Square. On Feb. 24, about 11.45, witness was sitting at his desk beside the window when he heard a report and a shout. Witness thought it was a crack and took no notice. Somebody shouted from the verandah that a man had been shot and witness got up and looked from the verandah. Witness saw a European, with a stick, running towards Queen's Statue from the Praya and also one or two Chinese firemen. He then looked towards the new Statue Pier and saw a ricksha with the body of a man lying over the shafts on the ground. Witness then looked towards the Bank and saw a man who looked like a coolie running towards the Bank on the pavement on the side of Wardley Street; nearest the Bank gardens. Witness watched him until he disappeared round the corner of the Bank between two firemen, followed by the European.

Going back to the close, witness said there were half-a-dozen or more following behind the European. He did not notice anybody in front. When he saw the man who looked like a coolie running witness did not see anybody else running except the pursuers already mentioned. Witness saw the Attorney-General this morning. With the exception of telephoning for the ambulance and when he looked up again he saw a man being brought back from the direction of the Bank between two firemen, followed by the European.

Witness said neither of them had much time. He had not heard of this further evidence until ten o'clock. He did not know of any case where evidence had been admitted after the Crown had closed but he did not know of any decision which would make it obligatory on the Court to refuse the evidence. The cases, as far as Counsel was aware, were negative.

His Lordship thought when the preliminary hearing had been made public, as this one had been, in the Press, it was for anyone with any information to come forward and give evidence. But perhaps a gentleman sitting in Court could come forward and say he had heard a statement made by somebody and he could give a different version.

Mr. Jenkin—The details of the information you did not discuss?—No.

There was a lady in your office named Mrs. Evans?—Yes.

Was she on the verandah with you?—Yes.

The Attorney-General—Mr. Sinclair is head of Messrs. Reiss & Co. in Hongkong?—Yes.

His Lordship—What was the nature of your conversation?—I went in to see him, and told him I was thinking of going to see the Attorney-General with regard to the trial meanwhile proceeding in the usual way and the validity of any conviction being contingent on the Full Court's

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SIR EVERARD FRASER'S DEATH.

Universal Expressions of Regret.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Shanghai, March 21.

All Shanghai is mourning to-day as a result of the death of Sir Everard Fraser. Every flag in the city is flying at half-mast. Expressions of regret and sympathy are universal among all nations. The Chinese say "the death of Sir Everard Fraser is a serious loss to the community in general and particularly to British subjects."

Mr. Brooke Smith, Chairman of the Municipal Council, said:—"As senior Consul, he was at all times approachable and listened with sympathy to many difficulties encountered by the Council, who necessarily feel they have lost a friend intimately acquainted with the intricacies of government in this Settlement." E. S. Cunningham, American Consul General, said:—"The death of Sir Everard Fraser is a great loss to the Consular Body. Long service had made him particularly familiar with local conditions and the limitations of local institutions. His experience was such that we all regarded him in greater or lesser degree as an authority on matters touching the Settlement, and his opinions meant a great deal to us. His sudden death has come as a great shock to all. Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, said:—"In my relations with Sir Everard Fraser I found him

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

To-morrow's Meeting.

The agenda for to-morrow's Council meeting is as follows:—First reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance, 1866.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to make temporary provision for the appointment of solicitors to appear in the original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in certain emergencies.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to restrict the employment of aliens and of former enemy aliens on certain British ships registered in the Colony of Hongkong.

Second reading of the Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1921.

in thorough sympathy with Chinese viewpoints, due to his intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs, acquired by long residence in China. Our relations have been exceedingly cordial and marked by a spirit of mutual understanding in spite of difficulties presented by some problems he was called upon to solve."

Elaborate preparations are being made for funeral services on Thursday at 4 p.m. the interment will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. British companies of the Volunteer Corps will attend in full dress and form a guard of honour at the services in Holy Trinity Cathedral.

CORRESPONDENCE

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Railway Discrimination.

Sir.—A letter has appeared, in the last two or three days, over the signature "R. Chan Johnson," not only in your own valuable journal, but also in two of the others published in Hongkong.

Now it appears to me that the statements made therein should not be allowed to pass unchallenged by at least one member of that numerous travelling public whose testimony, if given, would be in quite another direction. Especially do I feel this since the local Railway authorities themselves, as public servants, are virtually defenceless, with mouths closed and hands tied. You will be aware, Sir, that I myself have no connexion, direct or indirect, with any local authority whatsoever. Railway or other.

Writing then from my personal observation, and from that of several others whom I have consulted, I affirm that, on the first-class coaches, so far from the Chinese passengers being herded together, normally, on boarding the afternoon express at about 2.35 p.m., one finds every open compartment occupied by not more than two Chinese passengers, footwear off, sprawling full-length on the seats, with the floors already decorated with the products of expectoration. I will not expatiate on the atmosphere of foul smoke from the (to me) exceedingly unpleasant tobacco usually smoked by Chinese because, after all, this is a matter of personal taste and perhaps my own smoke is just as disagreeable to the Chinese nose.

It seems, then, all that the Railway authorities are in the habit of doing is attempting to secure reasonable comfort for everybody by holding back sufficient compartments for those Europeans who have not so much time to spare as appears to be possessed by the majority of Chinese travellers, and who accordingly cross by the last (2.45 p.m.) ferry from Hongkong. It is not a case of "anti-Chinese practice" or racial discrimination at all per se, but simply recognition of the fact that the personal habits of the majority of Chinese passengers are distinctly unpleasant to the majority of European travellers.

It is a little difficult to understand Mr. Johnson's reference to other Railways. I am assured that, had he travelled on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, he would be aware that on this Chinese-owned line there was very decided discrimination in favour of European passengers.

With regard to the incident stated to have occurred in Kowloon

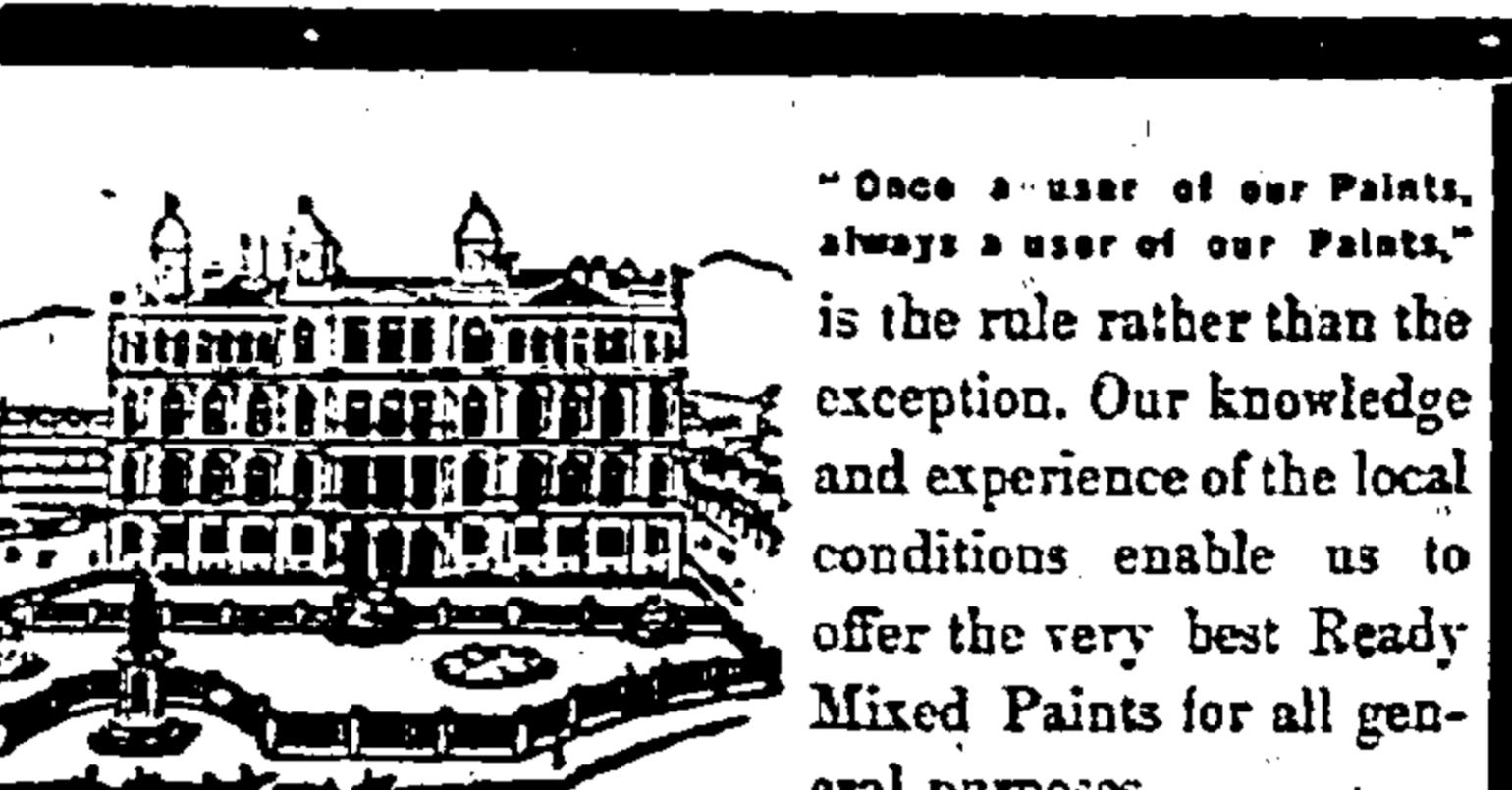
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Station. I am not particularly concerned with this, but I do think that the coolie in charge was perhaps exceeding his instructions, as one of any other race.—Yours such instructions being designed to etc., etc.

E. T. Hongkong, 22nd March, 1922.

THE PRINCE'S RACE MEETING.

This Morning's Training Times.

PONY'S NAME.	Distance	1/4 Mile	1/2 Mile	3/4 Mile	1 Mile	1 1/4 Miles	1 1/2 Miles	1 3/4 Miles	Last quarter
Scamperdale	1	41	1.20	1.56	2.27.2	—	—	—	31.2
Mountain Bear	1	44	1.22.3	1.58.1	2.34	—	—	—	35.4
Speckled Mouse	3/4	39	1.15	1.46.2	—	—	—	—	31.2
Flying Mouse	3/4	37	1.12.2	1.45.3	—	—	—	—	33.1
Missérimes Dolefol	3/4	37	1.12	1.42	—	—	—	—	30.2
Enamelled Tile	3/4	—	1.17.2	1.50.3	—	—	—	—	33.1
Durley	3/4	41	1.20	1.55	—	—	—	—	35
Hurry Up	1	35	1.09	1.43	2.17	—	—	—	34
Pawshop	1	37.3	1.17	1.52.3	2.24.2	—	—	—	31.4
Bolshevick	3/4	40	1.18	1.50	—	—	—	—	32
Knockub Leg	3/4	40	1.17	1.50	—	—	—	—	33
Mosaic Tile and Gabriel	3/4	39	1.15	1.46.2	—	—	—	—	31.2
Junks	3/4	35	1.11	1.44	—	—	—	—	33
West River	3/4	35	1.11	1.42	—	—	—	—	30.3
Lighting	3/4	37	1.11.2	1.42	—	—	—	—	30
Sceptic Dahlia	3/4	41	1.16	1.46	—	—	—	—	30
Kilmarnock and Jewel Dahlia	3/4	—	1.16	1.48	—	—	—	—	32
Cassia River	3/4	36.2	1.13.3	1.45	—	—	—	—	31.2
Spotted Sand	1	36	1.13.2	1.48	2.19	—	—	—	31
Shining Star	3/4	37	1.13	1.46	—	—	—	—	33
Dingo	3/4	44	1.24	1.55	—	—	—	—	31
Pogo	3/4	38	1.16	1.51	—	—	—	—	36
Toyshop	1	37	1.15	1.51	2.23	—	—	—	38
Hope Dahlia	1	36	1.11.1	1.45.2	2.16.4	—	—	—	31.2
Day Bird	3/4	37	1.10	1.47.2	—	—	—	—	37.2
Rice Bird	3/4	37.3	1.13.2	1.47	—	—	—	—	33.3
Oberan & Wallaby	3/4	39	1.16.2	1.49.2	—	—	—	—	33
The Dunlin	3/4	36.3	1.13	1.51	2.23.3	—	—	—	32.3
Stephanotis	1	41	1.17	1.51	2.24	—	—	—	33
North River & Kinsha	1	36	1.12	1.49	2.21	—	—	—	32
Hongkong Chief	1	35	1.09	1.42	—	—	—	—	33
Storksnoot Dahlia	3/4	39	1.18	1.51.2	—	—	—	—	33.2
Kangaroo	3/4	38	1.13	1.47	2.17.4	—	—	—	30.4
Multum in Parvo	3/4	34	1.09	1.42	—	—	—	—	33
Wifire Dahlia	3/4	38.2	1.15	1.50.2	2.22.3	—	—	—	32.1
Sincerity Dahlia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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If we wear circular skirts, if we wear the full-peasant skirts of the Russians, if we forsake the straight and narrow path in skirts, then, at least, the mills have seen to it that women will not look like barrels. Grace and slenderness will be maintained. Youth may be simulated even when one has it not. Crepes and silk tricot, foulards and kashas, may swirl into astounding width considering the recent attenuated condition of our clothing, but they have a trick of sinking into nothingness, of collapsing to soap-bubble proportions. It is thus that the fashion-builders make their peace with the public. They know they are headed for another revival of artificial gowns with much material of flowers and highly patterned silks and velvets, of all the fashions that war and dancing have abolished, temporarily, but they won't tell us the secret of their hopes. They merely hand us the wide

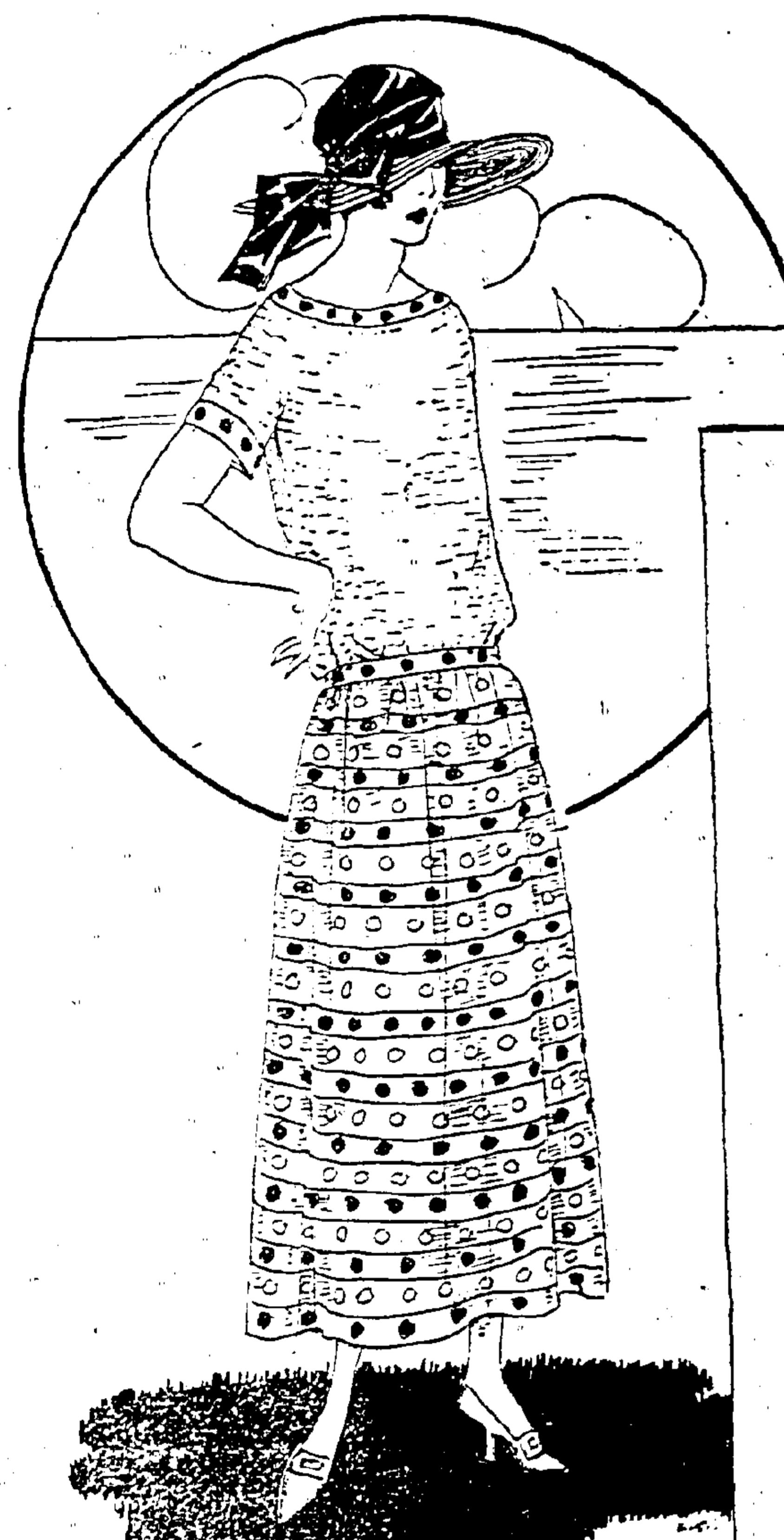
crown, also a wide cape of black knee, a square Russian tunic of the same fabric and workmanship, a splendid belt of black and white woven braid with links of metal inserted and a huge metal buckle. The width of the bloomers, the squareness of the tunic, the large sleeves and the high collar give the costume the effect of a most complete gown. One does not realize the absence of a skirt.

RETURN OF THE EVENING GOWN.

Just as we had accustomed ourselves to the comfortable idea of slipping into a half-low frock for whatever gaiety offers itself in the electric hours, here comes the full décolletage, ceremonial drapery and presence of much formality in the new evening gowns.

Crepe de chine, even in its printed weave, is not the choice for the spring evening frocks. Satin, chiffon, silver lace, gold embroidered crepe, are fabrics that come again into the limelight as suitable for the frocks that again expose the shoulders, the arms, and much of the back. The oblong décolletage for formal affairs after the lights are turned on, is threatened from every side.

The hat of crepe de chine which last summer gave us the appearance of having been governmentally restrained by a uniform has been replaced by a hat of this silk tricot



Unusually of white silk tricot with wide skirt dotted with black in even rows. Black dots outline the neck and sleeves. The belt is of the fabric.



THE CHARM OF APPLIQUE MODES FOR THE SPORTS GIRL.

Years ago applique designs on rough, unbleached cotton or linen were very popular, and brought about their modern interpretation on net and silk. But the pendulum of fashion, however, is swinging back in the direction of old-world materials.

For nursery and bedrooms nothing could be more attractive than bedspread, curtains and covers to match in unbleached linen, with a bold design of conventional flowers worked along the ends and sides of the curtains, the centre of the bedspread, and on the backs and arms of the chairs.

The predominant colour should be repeated in the narrow binding for the edges and lining of curtains if you wish fairly substantial hangings.

For nursery use it is well to cut out queer animals and outline the design in some vivid contrasting colour. A tablecloth for the small folk could be bordered with the whole alphabet in various colours, and in the centre a large bird in yellow and red.

Crawling rugs should be of thick flannelette, with the design of birds and beasts in red twill, with a binding edge of the same material.

Afternoon frock of bright red gold tricot with heavy silver embroidery placed on a deep girdle and a lighter tracery at hem, sleeves and the V-shaped neckline.

From Paris comes the decree that all the smartest frocks for the coming sporting season are to be made of white fabrics. Linen, voile, organdie, broadcloth, and ubiquitous crepe georgette, in every shade from ivory to dead Chinese white, are consequently being used for the newest French models. It remains to be seen, however, if society will take up the idea with the same enthusiasm as the smart dressmakers and designers, who have no need to concern themselves with the question of increased laundry charges and cleaners' bills.

For this reason it seems likely that the other colours—a new shade of apricot and a lovely tone of pink—are more likely to predominate even in dresses while other pleasing lavender-tinted frocks made up in the new natural-coloured Tussore silk, printed in Chinese designs in black, are so charming that they cannot fail to excite universal admiration. These are simply made in chemise style, with narrow belts of black patent leather, and, guaranteed to wash like the proverbial rag, they are practical in the best sense of the word.

Plain coloured Tussore frocks—also of the washing variety—are being shown on all sides; the prettiest of all are decorated with elaborate Mexican drawn-thread work. This same effective trimming is applied to linen frocks, which cannot be so warmly recommended for practical purposes on account of the fact that they are rather apt to crush easily, and really require to be ironed every time they are worn.

Those who do adopt linen dresses will find the smartest models of the moment are trimmed with narrow crochet lace. This is used to outline the neck décolletage and the still-short sleeves, while novelty belts made of knotted string keep the waist in position. Even these frocks manage to show the fashionable uneven hem, which is achieved by the addition of smart little side panels that are gathered on to the sides a little below the hip line and allowed to drop lower than the hem itself. But there are even hems to be found on some of the latest models.



Sport gown of grey silk tricot in "puce" with tunic fashioned of silk braid arranged in open-work squares. This appears on sleeves and as a collar band. The girdle is of silver roses.

down one side, and was weighted with little clusters of velvet roses to match those on the wide-brimmed pink crinoline straw hat that completed this toilette.

In the same way wonders can be worked by applying a little darned embroidery and a fringe of monkey fur to the hem of the most ordinary-looking georgette or jersey jumper. A "harness" girdle or an apron-fronted ceinture fashioned of a deep band of black sequin trimming, from which falls a full-length fringe of knotted black silk, makes a charming trimming which would do a great deal towards bringing an all-white or all-black dress up-to-date.

Spanish combs, made of wired gold or silver lace, can also be made by the home-worker, who might also turn her attention to wiring several similar "fans" of lace and use them to adorn a plain crinoline or satin-covered hat.

Accessories for evening wear are equally easy to make. A tulip rosette, backed with fronds of ostrich feathers or tufts of monkey fur, will do wonders in bringing an ordinary pair of Court shoes up-to-date, while floral fringes (with matchbox) do much to transform a plain evening frock of unpretentious design into a thing of beauty. In the same way a satin cape can be turned into a smart theatre wrap by the addition of a fringed hem made on a macrame board or cushion at home. It is a good idea to contrive an upstanding ruff or ruffle of satin or chiffon edged with home-made artificial roses in different shades of silk.

For the woman who knits, the fashionable Shetland "indies" are easily made at home, and afford a pleasant occupation for a fireside evening. Camisoles with knitted shoulder straps are very often to say and inexpensive to make at home.

skirts and the bodices with much material and tell us to be happy. And, so far, we are.

INSISTENCE UPON SILK TRICOT

We are getting into ankle length skirts now we are looking with more than tolerance upon the jumper blouse which hugs the hips and does not flare. We are talking much of side drapery for general acceptance instead of straight lines.

It appears at the present moment that the fabric known as silk tricot, of which there are many weaves, under various names will have a large number of admirers. The dressmakers are making up ingenious frocks in it to catch the eye.

Extraordinary clothes are featured in this material. No one keeps to the grey and beige tones. There is a bright red gold colour that looks immensely well. It is built in a square Russian blouse held in by a wide Persian belt of silver embroidery, and ornamentation which is repeated at hem of skirt, at edge of sleeves and neck. To offset so much blaze there is a sweeping hat of black satin with broadcloth bloomers embroidered the silk tricot used as a draped in black braid designs above the

One of the prettiest and most effective toilettes taken out to Monte Carlo this season consisted of a simple rose crepe georgette dress. The frock was bought for a few pounds in the "ready to wear" department of a London store, but it was brought to perfection by a girdle of hand-plaited pink and silver satin ribbon; this was allowed to hang in long strands.

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Empress of Asia	May 10	Monteagle	June 2
Empress of Canada	June 1	Empress of France	June 10
Empress of Russia	June 15	Empress of Scotland	July 4
Empress of Canada	June 18	Empress of France	July 11
Empress of Asia	July 1	Empress of Scotland	July 25
Empress of Canada	July 15	Empress of France	Aug. 1
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HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. GLENARA	5th Apr.	AMENDA, UDAN, KEDAM, BURG
"GLENAIFFE"	14th Apr.	GENERAL TAN, CHAM, HUNG
"GLENOGLE"	14th May.	GEN. TAN, KEDAM, HUNG

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.



Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrived on	Will leave on	To
Tjilatjap	Japan/Shanghai	25th Mar.	28th Mar.	Java via Bika
Tjilatjap	Japan	26th Mar.	3rd Apr.	Shah, Mysore

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

ALSO OPERATING

JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

NEXT SAILING.

Steamer	From	Arrived on	Will leave on	To
Tjilatjap	Java	14th Apr.	16th Apr.	San Francisco
Bedong	Vancouver	21st Apr.	24th Apr.	Java
Sabang	Java	24th Apr.	26th Apr.	Mile, S.F.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.
Telephone No. 1574. York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

N. Y. K.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
VICTORIA, SPATTE & VANCOUVER via Shai & Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. & Canada.
FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd May, at 11 a.m.
(To be transhipped at Kobe into YOKOHAMA MARU.)

MARSEILLE, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KAMO MARU ... Sunday, 26th Mar. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Sunday, 2nd Apr. at 11 a.m.

IAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
DAKAR MARU ... Friday, 14th April.

LIVERPOOL, via MARSEILLE.
TOYOSHIBI MARU ... First half of April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 23rd Mar. at 2 p.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th April at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.
MAYEBASHI MARU ... Sunday, 9th April.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th March.

SOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
AWA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd March.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Monday, 27th March.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th April at 11 a.m.

HANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
BOSTON MARU ... Friday, 24th Mar.

WAKASA MARU ... Thursday, 30th Mar.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Telephone Nos. 232 & 233. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer Sailing

BANGKOK via Swatow Yatshing Wed. 22nd Mar. at noon.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... Kwalsang Wed. 22nd Mar. at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG via Hoitow Loksang Fri. 24th Mar. at 10 a.m.

SANDAKAN ... Hinsang Fri. 24th Mar. at noon.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... Laisang Sat. 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.

MANILA ... Yuensang Sat. 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.

BANGKOK ... Chunsang Sun. 25th Mar. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... Kwongsang Sun. 26th Mar. at 5 p.m.

TIENTIN ... Waishing Tues. 25th Mar. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to

Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta

steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted

with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between

Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through

tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued

all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by

vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from

both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger

and cargo, calling at Hoitow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by

two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG".

Both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton,

Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov.

between Hongkong and Tienin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hong-

kong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with

up-to-date passenger accommodation.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAMMOTH RAFT.

A mammoth raft of cedar logs may be towed across the Pacific Ocean to Japan this coming summer, according to Mr. R. Azamato, a log buyer for Japanese concerns, who announced the plan recently. Mr. Azamato believes the float could be accomplished during the favourable weather that ordinarily prevails during the summer season.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

Officials of the General Steamship Corporation have been advised that they may book up to 7,000 tons of cargo for the Java Pacific line steamship Biotan, scheduled to load on the Sound for Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Java ports the end of this month. For the Oriental ports the vessel will take wheat, flour and lumber.

LIKE TEA-CLIPPER DAYS.

Heavy importations of raw silk are noted in manifests of ships arriving at Seattle, and rival companies are now racing their ships across the Pacific when they have big silk cargoes. The N.Y.K. liner Katori Maru and the Blue Funnel liner Taithibius recently raced 4,400 miles from Yokohama to Seattle and arrived here within one hour of each other. The two ships brought 14 carloads of silk valued at \$4,400,000.

PINE TREE STATE'S PERFORMANCE.

Smashing all speed records for American ships on the Pacific, the Shipping Board liner Pine Tree State arrives in Seattle Jan. 30, making the voyage from Yokohama to William Head in eight days, nineteen hours and thirty minutes. Landing first in Victoria the big mail was rushed to Seattle by aeroplane. The ship brought silk cargo valued at \$3,500,000 which arrived in New York thirteen days and eighteen hours after it left Yokoh

BARBERS & TALLY CLERKS.

Demand for More Wages. Barber and tally clerks are now asking for more wages.

The Barbers' Guild has circularised all barber shops asking for shorter hours, more wages, better arrangements regarding food, more holidays and engagement of all barbers through the Guild. They point out that barbers at present work from 14 to 16 hours a day, and they want these reduced to eight hours, with a half-day off on Sundays. The employers considered the matter at a meeting last night.

When spoken to in reference to the meeting held last night, the employer of the Lee Yee Barber Shop, of D'Aguilar Street, which receives a large share of custom from Europeans, said that no application for a higher scale of wages was asked for in the circular which was distributed amongst the various shops. As recently as the end of last year, an appreciable increase was given in wages, which necessitated the raising of the charges to customers. The question at issue in the present case was one which solely concerned the hours of employment and food, it being alleged that the food as supplied by the employers was not of sufficiently high standard, taking the earnings of the shop into consideration.

On the other hand, our informant pointed out that the curtailment of the working hours would place the shops in a very disadvantageous position, as compared with Japanese shops which are fairly numerous in the Colony but are not associated with the Guild. This is a question, the barber said, that would require recognition from the employers. Nothing developed from the meeting held last night, which was convened to compare notes, and to receive the formal application from the Barbers' Guild. The result will not be known until a few days.

As to the tally clerks, they intended putting in a demand for more wages some time ago, but the strike interfered with their plans. Through their Association, they have now addressed their employers as follows:—

Dear Sirs.—We beg respectfully to state that owing to the enhanced cost of living and the consequent increase in the price of all commodities, most of the workers have applied for and succeeded to an increase of their wages. It has been recognised throughout the civilised world that advances to employment and remuneration must be granted.

What we, the daily tally-clerks, ask is that, as our salaries are fair and suitable in fact that they can easily be sufficient to support one's wife and a few children, clothing, maintenance and house rent. This being so, we would like to insist upon the support of our families. Please know what shall be done in case of acceptance. When we thought of this, we feel much righted. Then we have made an investigation as to what our employers were to do, and it was reluctantly advised that the best way is to apply for an increase of wages.

A general meeting of the daily tally-clerks was then held on the 10th instant and it was decided that as from the 1st day of April 1922 the salary of each tally-clerk shall be \$6.75 and of the tally-clerks shall be \$2.75 per hour, night work and after midnight work to be calculated at the same rate, and during meal hours the work to be continued the rates shall be calculated in half rate.

We should, therefore, be much obliged if you would kindly take this into your favourable consideration and grant this our application so as to enable us to have a good means to support our families and ourselves.

Hoping to be favoured with your reply. Yours very obediently,

DO YOU SUFFER DISCOMFORT

after meals through flatulence, drowsiness, eructation? Are you bilious, irritable, constipated? If so let PINKETTES help you; they aid digestion, gently stimulate the liver, induce daily

regularity, prevent foul breath, clear away pimples on the skin. Of drugs free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sz-chuen Road, Shanghai.

PINKETTES

RIFLE LEAGUE.

H.K.V.D.C. v. H.M.S. Ambrose and v. H.M.S. Cairo.

The above match took place at Taikoo Range on Thursday last the 16th inst. Conditions were very good, resulting in excellent scoring. Prior to the match, the Defence Corps had lost one match, H.M.S. Tamar who had completed their fixtures had also lost one only, so that a good deal depended on this result. The Defence Corps proved to be winners over H.M.S. Ambrose by 51 points, and defeated H.M.S. Cairo by 128 points. This placed the Defence Corps and H.M.S. Tamar equal at the head of the table, necessitating a "shoot off" for the premier position. Scores as follows:

Captain C. S. Ibbister, of the Ningpo, has gone master, Chengtu. Captain A. McEachran, of the Wuchang, is on reserve. Captain W. Frazier, from leave, has gone master, Wuchang.

Captain C. S. Ibbister, of the Ningpo, has gone master, Chengtu. Captain A. McEachran, of the Wuchang, is on reserve. Captain W. Frazier, from leave, has gone master, Wuchang.

Mr. S. Johnson, chief officer, Kashings, is on reserve. Mr. A. Robertson, chief officer, Fengtien, has gone chief officer, Kashings.

Mr. T. Johnston, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Fengtien.

Mr. W. J. Belcher, third engineer, Soochow, is on reserve. Mr. P. Gallaher, third engineer, Hunan, has gone third engineer, Soochow.

Mr. A. McEwan, third engineer, Wenchow, has gone third engineer, Human.

Mr. J. Reay, from reserve, has gone third engineer, Wenchow.

Mr. J. Work, second engineer, Linan, has gone second engineer, Ningpo.

Mr. D. McIntosh, sup'y third engineer, Hsin Peking, has resigned.

Mr. A. Donnelly, from reserve, has gone second engineer, Fientsin.

Mr. W. T. Cromby, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Hsin Peking.

Mr. Carruthers, from reserve, has gone sup'y third engineer, Hain Peking.

Mr. D. McRae, chief engineer, Sianfan, is on reserve.

Mr. G. G. Mudie, second engineer, Woosung, has gone acting chief engineer, Sianfan.

Mr. D. M. Stewart, acting chief officer, Kutwo, has gone officer, same ship.

Mr. R. Bates, second officer, Kutwo, has gone sup'y second officer, Suwo. Mr. A. R. Smith, second officer, Suwo, has gone second officer, Changwo.

Mr. J. W. Best, sup'y second officer, Suwo, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. K. Thomson, sup'y second engineer, Suwo, has gone second engineer, Tuckwo. Mr. J. McFarlane, second engineer, Tuckwo, is on leave.

Mr. A. C. Ross, acting second engineer, Loongwo, has gone sup'y third engineer, same ship.

Mr. H. W. Mills, acting chief engineer, Wosang, is on reserve.

Mr. W. C. Crosbie, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, Wosang.

Mr. H. A. Kornfelder, chief officer, Kiangwo, has gone chief officer, Kiangchow.

Mr. F. M. Copp, second officer, Yushun, has gone acting chief officer, same ship.

Mr. B. S. Lankosky has been appointed second officer, Yushun.

Mr. T. Moodie, second engineer, Hsinkuo, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. T. Robertson, third engineer, Kiangyung, has gone acting second engineer, Hsinkong.

Total ... 636

Defence Corps Wins Championship.

The last important match of the season took place at Stonecutters' on Saturday last, between H.M.S. Tamar and the Defence Corps, which had tied for the premier position with one loss each. The Defence Corps completed their fixtures on Thursday last at Taikoo, gaining victories over H.M.S. Cairo and H.M.S. Ambrose.

Some very fine shooting was put up by the Defence Corps, whose total, 664, is the record for the season, whilst H.M.S. Tamar compiled 631, their highest score. Special mention must be made of Mr. Swan's score of 97, only one point off the record which is held by Mr. Grimes, who scored 98 on this occasion.

Mr. Swan is a newcomer to the ranks of the Defence Corps, and is a tough nut to crack. He will be remembered as the marksman who obtained 3rd position in the Open Bisley in February, 1921, only a few points behind Messrs. Goodman and Grimes. Scores as follows:—

H.K.V.D. CORPS.

Name. 200 yds. 300 yds. 500 yds. Total

Mr. T. Swan ... 34 33 30 97

Mr. A. Grimes ... 33 31 31 95

C. E. Frith ... 27 27 28 82

F. Meade ... 30 27 25 82

R. Goodman ... 31 23 25 79

J. K. Shaw ... 39 29 20 79

A. Thorhill ... 26 29 22 77

F. C. Goodman ... 31 23 19 73

Total ... 664

H.M.S. TAMAR.

Mr. Sharman ... 28 29 29 86

Cross ... 30 29 27 86

Snell ... 27 29 22 80

Stapleton ... 25 26 27 79

Payne ... 25 27 26 78

Cordon ... 29 28 21 78

Ansell ... 31 28 16 75

Patey ... 28 21 23 72

Total ... 634

The Defence Corp won by 30 points, thus winning the League, with H.M.S. Tamar as runners-up.

NEW SCOTTISH R.A.S.

The Royal Scottish Academy in Edinburgh has elected Mr. J. Whilaw Hamilton, A.R.S.A. (Helensburgh), and Mr. David Alison, A.R.S.A. (Edinburgh) to fill the full rank of academicians.

Mr. Hamilton is a landscape painter, and Mr. Alison specialises in both portraiture and landscapes.

T. KING Superintendent, Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Badansing, from Amritsar.

Will Higgins, from Colombo.

M. E. F. AIREY. Superintendent, Hongkong, Mar. 16, 1922.

CHINA COAST.

Latest Changes.

Captain J. W. Harding, of the Luchow, has gone master, Chenan. Captain P. R. S. Purslow, of the Cheenan, has gone master, Luchow.

Mr. G. A. Evans, from reserve,

has gone chief officer, Ningpo.

Captain A. Torrible, of the Wuchang, is on reserve. Captain W. Frazier, from leave, has gone master, Wuchang.

Captain C. S. Ibbister, of the Ningpo, has gone master, Chengtu.

Captain A. McEachran, of the Chengtu, has gone master, Ningpo.

Mr. S. Johnson, chief officer,

Kashings, is on reserve. Mr. A.

Robertson, chief officer, Fengtien,

has gone chief officer, Kashings.

Mr. T. Johnston, from reserve,

has gone chief officer, Fengtien.

Mr. W. J. Belcher, third engineer,

Soochow, is on reserve. Mr.

P. Gallaher, third engineer,

Hunant, has gone third engineer,

Soochow.

Mr. A. McEwan, third engineer,

Wenchow, has gone third engineer,

Human.

Mr. J. Reay, from reserve,

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Mr. J. Work, second engineer,

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Mr. A. Donnelly, from reserve,

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Hsin Peking.

Mr. Carruthers, from reserve,

has gone sup'y third engineer,

Hain Peking.

Mr. D. McRae, chief engineer,

Sianfan, is on reserve.

Mr. G. G. Mudie, second engineer,

Woosung, has gone acting chief engineer, Sianfan.

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Total ... 664